Publishing 101

Dr. Anna Valdez, Editor in Chief
Dr. David Woodruff, Associate Editor
Why publish in a journal?

• Disseminate research and project findings
  • Minimizes duplication of efforts and guides other nurse educators
• Honor participants in studies and QI projects
• Share experiences and knowledge
• Increase visibility of your work
• Career advancement and recognition
• Benefits of peer review
Types of publications

• Research and QI
• All forms of studies
  • Normally not more than 15 pages
• Require adherence to reporting guidelines

• Full and short length articles
• Educate, Excite, Engage
• Leadership Foundations
  • Longer (6-12 pages)
• Education Innovations
  • Usually short papers (5-7 pages)
• Literature reviews
  • Up to 15 pages
Letters to the Editor/Editorial

- Rarely accept unsolicited editorials (Guest editorials)
  - Try OpEds or blogs instead
    - [https://www.theopedproject.org/oped-basics](https://www.theopedproject.org/oped-basics)
- No abstract required
- Usually pertain to articles in the journal
- Should be timely
- Can include references
- Authors may respond
Writing for Publication

Determine the best journal for your paper

• What type of manuscript are you writing?
• What is the topic of your paper?
• What is your aim in publishing?
• What is your experience with writing for publication?
• Are there fees for publishing or open access?
# Writing for Publication

## Select
- Submit to only one
- Be careful about copyright

## Review
Carefully review author guidelines
Author Guidelines

• Available online on webpage and by pdf
  • [https://www.elsevier.com/journals/teaching-and-learning-in-nursing/1557-3087/guide-for-authors](https://www.elsevier.com/journals/teaching-and-learning-in-nursing/1557-3087/guide-for-authors)
Before you begin

• Read author guidelines carefully
• Review similar articles as exemplars
• Ethics
• Copyright
• Author rights
• Teaching and Learning in Nursing author guidelines
  • https://www.elsevier.com/journals/teaching-and-learning-in-nursing/1557-3087/guide-for-authors
Use inclusive language

• Avoid biased or harmful language/messages
  • Research to be sure language about racial and ethnic identity, gender, sexual orientation, intersectionality, age, ability, and socioeconomic status
  • Use they/their rather than his/her when possible
  • Teaching and Learning in Nursing includes pronouns for authors

• Download and use the APA Style Guide for Bias-Free Language https://apastyle.apa.org/style-grammar-guidelines/bias-free-language
More on inclusion and bias

• Words matter

• Common wording that I will likely ask you to correct
  • Minority - people who have historically been minoritized
  • At risk - stigmatizing and biased; explain the specific student issue
  • Homeless, disabled, race only - use person first language
  • Addict, drug abuse, substance abuser - use diagnostic name (SUD, OUD, AUD) or people who use drugs/alcohol

This is not a comprehensive list.
Preparation

• Cover letter (tell me if this has been published or presented)
• Title page
• Abstract (up to 250 words)
• Keywords (3-5)
• Highlights
  • This should be three bullet points of one sentence each. The highlights should include:
    • What is currently known about this topic.
    • What your paper adds to the existing knowledge.
    • How the information in your manuscript can be applied to practice.
Preparation

• Research and QI papers
• IMRaD format (abstract and paper)
• IRB approval or exemption
• Follow the appropriate EQUATOR Network reporting guidelines
  • https://www.equator-network.org/reporting-guidelines/
  • Can include checklist
  • All elements may not be required
# Reporting guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Design</th>
<th>Example Guideline/Checklist</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Randomized Trials</td>
<td>CONSORT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quality Improvement</td>
<td>SQUIRE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Review (Case Review Section only)</td>
<td>CARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observational</td>
<td>STROBE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Systematic Review</td>
<td>PRISMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qualitative</td>
<td>COREQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostic/Prognostic Evaluation</td>
<td>STARD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Practice Guideline</td>
<td>AGREE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Full or short length articles

• Generally, 5-12 pages
• Concise review of the literature
  • What is known?
  • What is not known?
  • Why does this paper matter?
• Include current references
  • Less than 5 years unless seminal or no current publications
• References in APA format
  • Include a doi for all journal articles
Preparation

• Use checklist to verify completion
• Have someone read for clarity, grammar, and spelling
• Make sure you have used quotes for published language, even if you were the author
• Add line numbers and include page numbers
Academic vs. Journal Papers

Academic
• School formats
• Intended to demonstrate mastery of information being learned
• Redundancy in writing

Journal
• Author guidelines
• Presents new information or builds on existing knowledge
• Often more concise
Dissertations and DNP Projects

- Either a study or project - these are not interchangeable
- Do not just copy and paste
- Must be clear and concise
- Avoid redundancy (like repeating the research or practice question)
Submission

• Use link on Teaching and Learning in Nursing website
• Register now
• Make sure you are submitting the correct version
Submitted- now what?

- Manuscript is assembled and sent to me
- Editor review
  - Desk reject
  - Send for review
- Review process
  - Minimum of two peer reviews
  - Double blind reviews
  - Can take several weeks
Peer review

- Ensure accuracy of content
- Provide constructive feedback to strengthen manuscript
- Evaluate suitability for publication
  - Research rigor and writing quality
  - Does this paper add new information?
  - Is it applicable to journal readers?
  - Can information be applied to practice?
After the review

• Editor decision
  • Accept (very rare on first submission)
  • Revise
  • Reject (may invite resubmission)
  • Transfer

• Reviewer feedback
Revise – Now what?

• Carefully consider feedback
• Summarize responses to reviewers
• Consider using Grammarly for grammar issues
• Consider having someone assist you if needed
Reject - Now what?

- Don’t take it personally
- Don’t give up
- Consider the feedback
- Keep writing

"Obstacles don’t have to stop you. If you run into a wall, don’t turn around and give up. Figure out how to climb it, go through it, or work around it."

- Michael Jordan
Common reasons for rejection

• Plagiarism
• Poorly written
• Author guidelines not followed
• Not suitable for readers
• Adds nothing new
• Research flaws
• Submission of academic papers without revision
Accepted - now what?

• Celebrate!
• Copyright transfer
• Questions about prints/open access
• Uncorrected proof
• Submit corrections
Accepted - now what?

- Article based publishing
- Corrected proof posted online (in press)
- Author link
  - Share while open access (50 days)
  - Post on social media
  - Twitter handle - @teln_journal
- Article in print
Call for Reviewers

• Interested in doing peer review?

• Qualifications
  • Prior publications as an author
  • Experience in nursing education
  • Research experience is ideal
  • Complete Elsevier peer reviewer certification

• Send resume to anna.valdez@oadn.org
Resources for authors

• Elsevier Tools and Resources Page
  • Researching
  • Writing
  • Publication
  • Promotion
  • Tracking

• Available at https://www.elsevier.com/authors/tools-and-resources
Researcher Academy

• Free online modules
  • Research preparation
  • Writing for research
  • Publication process
  • Navigating peer review
  • Communicating your research

• Available at https://researcheracademy.elsevier.com/
Questions?